

COX RAISES CRY OF FOES BUYING THE PRESIDENCY

Indiana Hears Old Wall St. Bugaboo With 15 Millions as Limit.

STUMPS FOR TAGGART

Bids for Votes of Women and Germans and Praises Wilson League.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 19.—In almost the same breath with which he gave unqualified indorsement to the candidacy of Thomas T. Taggart for Democratic Senator from Indiana as an unyielding friend of the League of Nations, Gov. Cox tonight in his stump campaign for the Presidency charged that the Republican party is trying to buy the election in November with a fund of at least \$15,000,000.

"This will not be scattered generally over the country, but it will be used in certain close and pivotal States," Gov. Cox charged. "And it will be put to the use which cannot be defined in other words. Meetings are being held now in quiet quarters where the money is being collected. The money is being collected in enormous quantities. They are a mere bagatelle in comparison with what the contributors will get back."

Stops Off in Chicago.

On the way to South Bend Gov. Cox stopped for three hours in Chicago to be greeted at the train by George E. Brennan, who, along with Taggart and Francis Murphy, stood in the bitter end for Gov. Cox's nomination in San Francisco. Cox and Brennan held a long conference in the Congress Hotel on the vital necessity of America's entry into the League of Nations. Cox also had a visit from Larry Doyle, captain of the New York Giants.

There was heckling at the rally this afternoon in front of the South Bend Court House, where Gov. Cox spoke along with the various candidates on the State ticket, including Taggart. It came about when, in discussing the cost of living, the Democratic nominee pledged himself to the passage of a law to keep foodstuffs in cold storage, "as long and as long as."

"Why didn't Wilson do it?" somebody called from the crowd massed in front of the Court House, snapped Gov. Cox. "The Congress was of your party, and they didn't do it."

The Democratic nominee explained that Senator William S. Kenyon (Iowa) had introduced a cold storage bill in the Senate, but that it never had been reported from committee.

Senator Penrose (Pa.) and the others didn't want it, he said, out of the committee," he said. "I say, give me a Democratic Congress and it will come out quicker than you can say Jack Robinson."

Appeals to Women.

There was a distinct appeal throughout Gov. Cox's speeches to-day and to-night for the votes of women, based primarily on the issue of the League of Nations. There was, however, but a scattering of women in the crowds. The League of Nations formed the subject of much discussion, but it took secondary place to the candidate's arraignment of the "attempt to buy the Presidency" through the Republican party, "financed by the interests."

"Certain banking interests fought the Federal Reserve act when it was passed," said Gov. Cox. "They recognized that their power over the public resources was threatened by this progressive legislation."

"There is a well planned movement under way now to change the law to make only bankers eligible to membership on Federal Reserve Boards, and to reform the policies as to credits and interest rates. Therefore, many bankers, in writing their checks to the Republican National Committee, are simply making an investment, and for every dollar they give they expect many more in return. We can always trust to Holy Writ for an explanation of the emotions of man. It fits in here perfectly, because we are reminded by it that where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also."

In this group financing the Republican party, Gov. Cox charged, is "the great woolen industry, which is pretty well under trust control." Mills, he said, are being closed now in the face of a sustained demand.

"Why is it done?" he demanded. "First, to drive the price of wool down; second, to reduce the wage scale; third, to increase the cost by decreased production."

"These interests know perfectly well that they have been protected in the past by reactionary administrations. Gov. Cox said he would later make public names of individuals who had made contributions to Republican campaign funds as much as \$20,000 in the names of themselves and nineteen clerks, and he said as much as \$700,000 had been raised in one day at one place."

"They are not giving their millions without some assurance. They are not contributing to the Democratic campaign fund, and they would not be given the chance if they so desired."

Tackles League of Nations.

Plunging immediately into a discussion of the League of Nations, Gov. Cox asked the reason for America's entry into the war, answering the question himself, to the effect that it was to make war impossible in the future. Of the covenant, he said it "is not perfect. The best that could be obtained," adding further that the results of the Peace table are even greater than those of the battle field in France. He went on to the defense of President Wilson's visit to France.

"The Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy went to France to prevent the making of a dishonorable peace," he said. The crowd applauded. "Should he have sent Senator Lodge?" Gov. Cox followed up. "No," greeted his ears.

"If thirty nations sit down at a peace table and they all surrender their sov-

erignty, do they all surrender it?" he asked, "and to whom does it go? You might just as well ask where does the wind go?"

Gov. Cox quoted William H. Taft as saying that he, Cox, is right as regards the League of Nations and that Senator Harding is wrong.

"But Taft is a Republican," he added, "and he is going to vote for Harding. If you think that way about it, you vote for Harding."

Reviewing his previous arguments that there is nothing in the Constitution which will be encroached upon by the league covenant, Gov. Cox made his appeal for the votes of women.

"War is less probable to-day than yesterday," he said, "because, thank God, the mothers of America have a voice in the affairs of to-day."

Gov. Cox made an appeal for the German vote, which is strong in this section of Indiana and which is understood to be vigorously against the Democratic party because of the declaration of war by the United States.

"I am in favor of the League of Nations because it puts an end to that sort of thing," Gov. Cox declared. On the question of taxes, Gov. Cox said he favors an immediate repeal of all those which can be done away with, and action, he said, would be taken soon after March 4 if the Democratic party is victorious in November. It means, of course, that an extra session of Congress would be called to consider the taxing problem.

Print Paper Problem.

In addressing the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association in South Bend, Gov. Cox said in part, relative to the situation as regards the important problem of newspaper paper:

"A democracy in government requires a reading public. There must be no unnatural limitations upon these facilities of information. The Government should interest itself without delay in the work of reforestation. Hundreds of thousands of acres can be reclaimed and planted with timber, which can be used for wood pulp. Many small publications have been compelled to suspend publication; larger ones have lived from hand to mouth. It has resulted in increased cost of advertising, which is always passed on to the consumer, and it has played some part in the cost of living. The difficulty, as I see it, has been the manipulation of the spot market, so-called. Ten thousand tons, for the purpose of illustration, have been passed into this market, with an instantaneous demand for 100,000 tons, which has created a new high price. In too many instances high prices have been created by a feeling of panic. The cost of sugar could have been reduced from 10 to 12 cents if the Government had taken stock of the supply and created public feeling. Under the belief that there was not enough sugar to go around, many families who were able to purchase bought more than they needed. This restricted the amount in the market and created a new level in price. Government should be kept out of business, except where supervision is necessary to the public welfare, especially in the quarter of necessities and make an unnecessary competition for them impossible."

SENATE ADVICE IS INVITED BY HARDING

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the proposal that this Republic can subscribe to Article 10 and enter into the League of Nations and submit to the ratification of the League of Nations, on the theory that only Congress can make the declaration of war. It is true that only Congress can make the declaration, but it is also true that only Congress can make an appropriation of money to carry out a covenant with a foreign power; but if this nation agrees to accept the decision of a foreign council, then we should be guided by a bad faith, utterly unbecoming of this Republic, if Congress did not keep the compact and provide for the warfare which the foreign council has ordered.

"I would think it much better to hold aloof from international relationship than stamp that relationship with perjury from the very beginning. If the obligation is one of contract we will keep it. If it is a moral obligation, we must keep it."

"I want America to understand that a Republican administration stands unalterably, avowedly and proudly for the constitutional powers of the people, and the public to know that the Senate has its functions to perform in making good the pledge of faith in the Republican platform and the fulfillment of promises to the American people."

"The tendency has been for the executive to arrogate to himself all the powers of Government. Maybe it is old fashioned to get back to the Constitution, but I can well believe it will be a wholesome change from the conditions we are experiencing at the present time."

"We had a period of popular resentment, of the existence of our courts, and for a time there was the suggestion that we should submit their decisions to popular sanction, else they should not abide. There isn't very much choice between venomous assault on the integrity of the courts and the momentary clamor about eliminating the Senate from the responsibility in Federal Government."

"I do not know whether the idea is one imported from the Peace Council at Paris or whether it is a reflex of the mob mentality which has broken out in revolution in various places in Europe. Our business is to hold America stable. Our task is to preserve popular, representative, constitutional government in America."

Forty veterans wearing badges inscribed "Hardin County Soldiers of '61 and '63" drove to Marion to-day and met the Senator on his porch. After speaking of the service rendered their country by the old soldiers, the Senator spoke of the world war. He said:

"There has been a variety of opinions as to why your grandsons went to war. Your sons went to war with Spain for humanity. Some have said that your grandsons went to war for democracy and some say that they went forth to insure that there would be no war in the future. If we went to war for democracy, shouldn't we have gone in when it first started? And if we went to war to insure that there would be no more war, shouldn't we have gone in before so many millions had been sacrificed?"

"The simple truth is that your grandsons went to war when Congress made the declaration because our nationality and rights had been threatened. Then it was possible to call the sons of America to battle."

"That doesn't mean, that when the war is over we should surrender what we went in to maintain. If I am elected President of the United States, and it is within my power there will never be a surrender of that which you have handed down to the generation of to-day."

The Senator spoke the pension legislation recently passed by Congress for the civil war veterans and said that he had been glad to give his assistance to the measure.

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WOMEN WELCOMED TO G.O.P. BY HARDING

Predicts They Will Join Party Leading Social and Industrial Progress.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, O., Aug. 19.—"I look upon the enfranchisement of women as an accomplishment to be rated along with our achievement of independence, our preservation of the Union, our emancipation of the slaves and our contribution to the world war to the rescue of civilization," Senator Harding declared to-day, expressing his great satisfaction over the final approval of the woman suffrage amendment.

"Important as are the issues of the campaign," the Senator said, "history will probably recognize as its most important phase the fact that this year women of the nation for the first time will take their full part in determining national destinies. He reviewed the long fight women have made for the ballot and said that however they divide politically, "their finer moral sense, their social instincts, their concern for home and family, health and education will be a constant inspiration to higher and better aims in our national life. He continued:

"Whoever will consider the practical contributions of women to national advancement, especially in the quarter century since the woman's club movement became a driving force, must recognize what it means to enlist now the full power of womanhood in public affairs. As to immediate political effects, we Republicans may and do feel secure. In this campaign we face issues on which we may be confident that the voice of womanhood will pronounce for us. Once more the real independence of our nation is involved. A great moral and social reform, recently achieved, is menaced by the covert purpose of our opponents to attack it."

PLEDGE TO RESCIND SUFFRAGE ACTION

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tion, which was lost on a vote, and a few minutes later cast his vote for the amendment. One vote decided the issue in favor of suffrage. The affidavit charged that he was approached during the interval between the vote on the motion to table and the vote to con-

cur with the Senate in ratifying the amendment.

Representative Joe Hanover of Shelby county, alleged in the affidavit attributed to Murray as having told Burn that if he would vote in favor of ratification he would be given "anything in the world he wanted" and that "it would be worth \$10,000 to him," characterized the charge as "no more than a clumsy effort to blackmail or embarrass friends and supporters of the cause of our women." Mr. Hanover said his conversation was confined to an appeal to Burn to vote for suffrage.

Representative Burn, who is only 22 years old, in his communication to the House, which was ordered spread on the journal, declared that he had changed his vote in favor of suffrage because of his conviction that justice demanded it.

"I know that a mother's advice is always safest for her boy to follow," he declared, "and my mother wanted me to vote for ratification."

"I do not doubt that my party is both State and nation might say that it was a Republican from the mountains of east Tennessee who made national woman suffrage possible at this date."

Major C. L. Daughtry, secretary to Gov. Roberts, named in both affidavits as urging with Hanover that Burn vote for ratification, declared Hanover did not intimate to Burn that he would be paid any amount of money or that he would be given any other consideration for his vote. The House adjourned at noon, until to-morrow morning without reference to suffrage.

The anti-suffragists drew up papers for submission before Judge Newman of the Federal Court to enjoin the Secretary of State of Tennessee from forwarding to Secretary of State Cully of Tennessee. The injunction was sought on the ground that the present Assembly lacked the constitutional power to ratify.

John Walker, Speaker of the House and opposition leader, who changed his vote on ratification from nay to yea in order to be in position to move for reconsideration, has one day more in which to act before the privilege of offering such a motion is open to any member of the House under its rules.

A motion to-morrow to reconsider was regarded certain to-night and there was no let in the part of leaders of the opposing forces to keep their men in line and, if possible, gain strength through desertions from the ranks of their antagonists.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 19.—The Federal Suffrage Amendment was defeated by the North Carolina House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 71 to 41.

The Senate having already voted to postpone consideration of the amendment until the regular session of the Legislature next January, the action of the House to-day virtually ends the ratification fight in this State until that time.

BOTH PARTIES OUT FOR WOMEN'S VOTE

Efforts to Be Made to Capture 26,000,000 Newly Enfranchised Citizens.

EXPECT ACTIVE INTEREST

Campaign Issues to Determine Action, Says Miss Elisabeth Marbury.

There was plenty of evidence at the national campaign headquarters of the Democrats and Republicans yesterday of the growing efforts on both sides to win the votes of the 26,000,000 women enfranchised by Tennessee's ratification of the suffrage amendment.

Republican national headquarters issued a statement showing the arrangements of the party for assimilating the women and give them ample opportunity for active participation in politics to which their ballot entitles them. The Democratic camp made public a telegram sent by the women's bureau of the Democratic National Committee to President Wilson delegating to him the lion's share of credit for the suffrage victory and declaring that "the women of America will never cease to honor the name of the first President of their country who, while President, took action in favor of their enfranchisement."

What is really going to capture the votes of the women, however, according to Miss Elisabeth Marbury, a member of the Democratic National Committee, who got back from the San Francisco convention yesterday, is the issue of the campaign and not so much the question of which party is the more responsible for the ratification.

The statement from Republican National Committee headquarters called attention to the fact that the women have coordinate powers with the men in the Republican national, State, county and precinct organizations and that the Republicans have also perfected their organization that they are capable of taking care of the 26,000,000 women voters.

The committee affirmed that its policy of equal share of power and responsibility is merely the putting into practice of the principle set forth in the Chicago platform that: "We welcome women into full participation into the affairs of the government and the activities of the party."

Attention was called to the fact that Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio suffrage worker, is vice chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, while eight members of the committee are women also, including Mrs. Arthur Livermore and Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson of New York. Similarly, a woman is vice-chairman of each Republican State, county and precinct committee.

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545 are \$45 overcoats 630 are \$60 overcoats
615 are \$50 overcoats 570 are \$65 overcoats
590 are \$55 overcoats 540 are \$70 overcoats

\$75, \$80 and \$85 \$90, \$100 & \$125

Overcoats & Topcoats Overcoats & Topcoats

\$57.50 \$67.50

620 are \$75 overcoats 560 are \$90 overcoats
585 are \$80 overcoats 645 are \$100 overcoats
610 are \$85 overcoats 490-\$110 & \$125 o'coats

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